The next thing he would prefer would therefore be for Congress to invite the Territories to organize State Governments for themselves and apply for admission into the Union. That, too, he was compelled to admit is now impracticable. The third and last thing, therefore, and the only thing that is practicable, is for the Territories to take the thing into their own hands and organize State Governments on their own book. In that alterns tive the Territory of New Mexico shad concurred with him, and we should soon have her application here for admission into this glorious Union of States.

Mr. Coopen replied. He seemed evidently fearful that in supporting the Compromise, as he has The next thing he would prefer would therefore

Mr. Cooper replied. He seemed evidently fear-ful that in supporting the Compromise, as he has determined on doing, he will not be supported by his constituents. A considerable portion of his ar-gument was directed to the inutility of any provis-ion sgainst Slavery in the Territories, on the "man-ifest destiny" principle of Mr. Webster-that Slavery cannot exist where there is "Asiatio scenery."

New-Mexico and Texas-Chance for the Compromise.

Correspondence of The Tribune,

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30. From all I can learn of private Texan citizens here, I am led to believe that there is not the slightest danger of armed collision between Texas and the Authorities at New-Mexico. They wait for the "money clause." I do not doubt every South ern Senater will eventually vote for the Compro mise, though they will make further attempts to have it made more favorable to the South. I think there will be a majority of two. There is a Northern party in the House secretly in favor of delay until it comes down, when, after the usual fuss and humbug, it will be passed. New-York will get no Mint bill and no Tariff will be passed. AWHIG.

A Useful Lesson for Absentees-McGaughey's Course as to the Iowa Case-The Extra Post-Office Clerks-Houston's expected

Speech, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Sunday Afternoon, June 50.
You will have seen from the batch of yeas and nays which I sent you yesterday, that there was an improved attendance of Members of the House compared with former occasions. It was evident that some of the Whigs, particularly, who were losting when the seat was lost to Mr. MILLER on Friday, for want of a single vote, had learned a useful lesson. How long the lesson will be remembered, is quite a different question. The Absentees on the critical occasion referred to, have been preton the critical occasion referred to, have been pret-ty roughly handled by their more watchful associ-ates, as they deserved to be. If they escape the wrath of the ballot-box, they will be very fortunate. That was, it seems to me, a poor piece of "ma-nagement," on the Whig side of the House, which resulted in the sending of Mr. MILLER back. I mask of it as such, and not with reference to the

nagement, on the wing site of Mr. MILLER back. I speak of it as such, and not with reference to the propriety of impropriety of Mr. McGauchey's course. I do not pretend to sit in judgment on his motives or conduct. It is likely that the best thing to be done was done. But I have heard a good deal of surprise expressed that he saw fit to pursue the course he did, and from this state of the case I am speaking, rather than from any feeling of my own on the subject.

I doubt the reliability of the statement made to The Tribune by telegraph that, as to there having been an anti-California Caucus. I have not so learned. There may have been some meetings of coteries. But they are common among the Hotspurs, and do not rise to the dignity of a caucus—for there is dignity in the thing, however the name may have lost it.

may have lost it.

I cannot discover that the vote on Mr. Soule's amendment has reflected any new light on the question of the day in the Senate, whatever calculations and speculations others may venture to indulge—such as, for example, one by the Baltimore Sun's "X" which says in substance, as a Doctor once answered in a Court of Justice, "it mought, and then agin it mought."

It is said that the twenty odd extra clerks for the Post Office Department, authorised by the Deficiency Bill, will be appointed to morrow. It may be that out of this prospective occurrence has grown the story of contemplated wholesale remeals in that Department.

movals in that Department.

Gen. Houston will speak to-morrow; and then

we shall have a good deal on the subject of "our soil," and all that, no doubt.

soil," and all that, no doubt.

The weather is oppressive, almost beyond endurance, here, to day. No wonder the Cholera has broken out in the West, as we have news that it has both in Cincinnati and Columbus. If it does not make its early appearance in this City we

shall be lucky.

Mr. CLAY has had the discretion to rusticate during the hot weather. He is at the farm of Mr. CLLYERT of the National. He will return tomorrow, relavigerated, no doubt, for the arduous duties of his Senatorial post.

Sigma.

Steamboat Disasters—The Art of Swimmlog. New York, Saurday, June 22, 1650. To the Editor of The Tribune :

With great emotion I read, this particulars about the deplorable disaster to the Griffith. It strikes me, that in such an enterprising and progressing country in science and arts, there is, as yet, no swimming establishments, to my knowledge. There are some bathing houses in this City which could be arranged, with very little expense, to swimming schools, without interfering with the bathing place.

I have frequented and taught for three years, in Europe, in a civil swimming school of both branches male and female, of the age from 7 to 60 years. Now, then, would it not be a great benefit to this country if similar institutions would be erected here, where these fine, healthy, and useful arts could be taught to male and female, and thus save thousands of lives from a watery grave through

How heartrending it is to hear of mothers with How heartrending it is to hear of mothers with infants, husbands with wives, brochers and sisters, clinging together and perishing in the element of which the art is given from Providence to mankind to subdue, through the art of swimming; and how pleasant it is to see or to hear how even a female child of seven years of age, when properly and confidentially instructed with the element of water, can save many human souls without endangering its own life at all.

If the philiphtronic citizens of the Femile City If the philanthropic citizens of the Empire City

If the philanthropic citizens of the Empire City should like to listent to a proposition for the benefit of the whole community, I should propose a plan equal to that which was adopted some years ago in the city of Prague, (Bohemia) and which met with the most fluurishing and satisfying results.

A company with two or three hundred shares, each share say \$25, should procure from the Corporation a suitable place on lease, and erect there a bathing and swimming establishment for both branches, male and female. The plan, if it should he desired. I would design myself. Personale to

be desired. I would design myself. Personale to be required are as follows: 

Deel desiring master is the female department.

One Bathing master is the female department.

Interest on capital (asy 300 shares at \$25 each, \$7,500) at 10 per cent. Add for repairing and other expenses .... \$5 250

Expenses......\$6 500 a year. There shall be for the first season but 300 scholers, each has to pay for the loatruction \$25 a sason. \$7,500

Take for each private bath 12) cents, of which 100 could be occupied daily say for 100 days. 1,250

Income......\$3,750 a seaso As to the lease, I should advise the Company to As to the lease, I should advise the Company to erect a public bathing house attached to the swimming school, and open it for those people who are not able to pay, so that thousands could rejoice themselves in a free bath. In return for that, I hope the City Corporation will be so liberal as to ask no charge of the Company for lease.

Will the benevolent and enterprising citizens pay any attention to this proposition, and show their Yankee cuterprise, as it is for the benefit of the Company wealth.

he Commonwealth.

I have nothing more to add to this simple proposi

tion. The fact alone of so many thousands of lives being annihilated during the year through the igno-rance of the art of swimming is sufficient. Your, SELIO KAKELES.

Hon. George P. Marsh-Salaries, &c.

Permit me, as a friend of Hon. George P. Marsh our Minister at Constantinople, to occupy a small space in your paper, with a remark or two concerning the paragraph contained in The Tribune of this morning, in which you express yourself somewhat freely in relation to that gentleman.

Your correspondent having stated the substance of a communication from Mr. Marsh, on the subject of the inadequacy of the salary of his office to enable him to take the position at the Court of the Sultan which, with reference to proper usefulness, he ought to take, you subjoin the following re-

Markis \$\frac{1}{2}\$ We are utterly opposed to adding a dollar to Mr.

Markis \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 0.000 a year. He sought the Turkish Mission and
was glad to get it—is a man of fortune, an advocate of
High Salaries generally and a deadly fee to Retranchment.
The post he now holds has been competently filled by such
men as Com. Potter and Dahney S. Carr, without any complaint as to sainty. If Mr. Markit is sick of it let him drop
off, and some good man will be found to take his place
for the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 600. His resigning it will not them a Datrict
into the wind as his resigning his seat in Congress to get it
did."

To we postibile years over language, contained.

To use partially your own language, contained in another article of your paper of this morning "No man has any right to mix into a discussion such as this, without taking pains to ascertain" the facts correctly, which I think you have not done in this case.

1. Mr. Marsh, as I very well know, did not seek the Turkish Mission. His wishes were in another direction; but, being unsuccessful in that, he accepted the appointment that was tendered to him. How giad he was to get it I am not informed, though I must be allowed to say that I think my means of information on that point perhaps quite as

means of information of the period of a men of good as yours.

2. Mr. Marsh is very far from being "a men of fortune." In times past he was in somewhat affluent circumstances; but he embarked his means in a menufacturing establishment in Vermoot, and, under the disastrous operation of the Tariif of 1816, lost nearly, if not quite, all of his estate. This, however, is no argument in favor of an increase of his salary, any more than his being "a man of fortune" would be an argumentagainst it. The Government has no right to call upon its citizens, hold ernment has no right to call upon its citizens, hold ing office under it, to eke out a respectable support. On the contrary, every officer, especially those in Diplomatic service, should have an ample support from the public Treasury. You know, as well as any one, that in almost every case our Representa-

any one, that in almost every case our tepesena-tives at European Courts are poorly paid.

3. Without denying that the post Mr. Marsh holds "bas been competently filled by such men as Com. Porter and Dabney S. Carr." I must be per-mitted to say that there is a difference—a wide one—between filling such a post competently and filling it emigrafly. Many a man could do the one—between filling such a post competently and filling it eminently. Many a man could do the former, but few the latter. All who know Mr. Marsh know that he is capable of filling his post eminently. The very fact stated by your correspondent, that Mr. Marsh "has succeeded in prevailing on the Turkish Government to send a Commissioner to the United States for the purpose of examining our institutions and becoming better acquainted with the commercial importance of our country," is proof that his influence has been already exerted in a way calculated to do much good, and never before attempted by former Ministers, or, if attempted, unsuccessfully. It to enable our Representative at the Turkish Court to exert all the salutary influence he should exert, and to entitle him to the consideration due to the Minister of the United States, an increase of his compensation is desirable, it ought to be given, without reference to whether the incumbent for the time being crence to whether the incumbent for the time being is "a man of fortune, an advocate of high salaries generally, and a deadly foe to retrenchment," or whether he resigned a seat in Congress to accept

Remarks. Our readers will judge whether 'D.' has proved the ignorance with which he charges us on any material point. We know Mr. Marsh to be an advocate generally of what we consider high salaries and an opposer of National Retrenchment. We know that he made a speech to a portion of his constituents about the time of his resignation last Fall, wherein he insisted that Members of Congress ought to be far better paid, so as to be able to stay at Washington all the year round, keep house there, &c. We know that this sort of talk was not relished by the bulk of his constituents any more than by us. We know that he was early a candidate for a Mission from Gen. Taylor; our readers will judge whether 'D.' makes anything by asserting that he didn't want this particular Mission but a better one. All that we didn't know, according to 'D.' seems to be that he has recently lost a good part of his property by the depression of Manufactures, and that (he admits) is not material.

Other men, it seems, have filled the Turkish Mission competently, but Mr. M. fills it eminently. Very possibly. And yet we think that real eminence in such a post would not need a larger salary to enable it to vindicate itself. But we do not expect to impress our view of the matter on Mr. Marsh nor his friend. We should have said nothing about it but for the use made of our columns to commend their view of the matter. That constrained us to express ours. [Ed.

Railroad Jubilee and Masonic Celebration

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt. June 28, 1850.

Monday evening the people from all quarters began to pour into this village in great numbers in anticipation of the great Railroad Jubilee to come off the next day. Soon all the space in the public bouses was occupied and hundreds quartered themselves on the kind hospitality of the citizens of Burlington. It is said the Editor of the New York Knickerbocker was in a sad fix, not having where to repose his weary limbs. He applied to one of the landlords who told him his house was running over, and that he could not possibly accommodate another person. "Then," said the persevering Editor aforesaid, " give me a place on your clothesline :" but whether he was thus hung up to dry, your deponent saith not. Tuesday morning broke bright and beautiful, and before the sun exhibited his bright disk above the summit of Marsfield Mountaio, the loud report of cannon told that the day had arrived when the Railroad Celebration was to take place. Mr. John Wright's enormous tent was already pitched upon the old "Camp Ground," a spot which commands one of the most fround," a spot which commands one of the most beautiful land and water prespects to be found in our country. The ground is level and about 100 feet above the surface of the Lake, so that from this point may be seen the ranges of of noble mean-tains upon the New York side, the Lake stretching North and South as far as the eye can reach, with its many green islands, beautiful bays and bold promentories, and the range of Green Mountains which divide the State with Eastern and Western

Vermont
Mr. Wright's Pavilion is 250 feet long by 150 Mr. Wright's Pavilion is 250 feet long by 150 wide and capable of holding about 10,000 persons. It was erected the Saturday previous, but a strong south wind breathed upon it so violently that it was badly torn and finally taken down for repairs. On Monday it was raised again, one-half of the area floored with plank boards and the other half filled with tables which would seat 3,000 people and give them ample room and verge enough.

Tuesday morning the cars and steamboats again poured forth a great multitude so that the village was pretty well crowded and presented a very lively appearance. At 2 o'clock a procession was formed and marched to the Pavilion, there to partake of a dinner, hear speeches, toasts and soogs.

take of a dinner, hear speeches, toasts and songs. But alas for Mr. Wright. The "outsiders" vastly outnumbered those who paid their two dollars and took a seat under the broad shadow of the tent. But few, comparatively, marched boldly in and took dinner, much to the chagrin and disappoint

ment of the citizens in general and of Mr. Wright in particular, who had been at very great expense in preparing for the Jubilee. So far as Wright was concerned everything was done on a most magnificent scale. The Pavilion tables and appointments were in grand style; but the masses hugged their two dollars and did not feel disposed to shell out. However, the curtain was raised and the play went on. Judge Follet presided in a most able manner, and Rev. Mr. Smith, President of the University here, invoked the blessing of Heaven—Judge Follet then made an admirable address and welcomed the people from the surrounding country in a style but few can equal and none excel. Then dinner was eaten and Geo. Clarke of the Free Press read some excellent toasts which were received with great applaose. Several were called upon for speeches who responded in a very happy manner. The speakers were ex. Mayor Quincy of Boston, ex Speaker Hadley of your State, the editor of the Boston Attas, and many others who addressed the assembly in strains of wit and elequence. So far as the speeches and toasts went, all was well, very well; but the audience was too small, and but for the presence of the ladies, the quence. So far as the speeches and toasts went, all was well, very well; but the audience was too small, and but for the presence of the ladies, the non paying ladies who only pay in smiles and good graces, the affair would have been much more dull than it was. Somehow or other the people, the masses, did not come up to the work and help pay for the dinner and fixins. But the ball in the evening, in some good degree, atomed for the deficiences of the day. It was really a magnificent affair. At 9 clock five hundred lights were rending their bright beams under the hage canvas and giving beauty to the scene. The full magnificent affair. At 90 clock tive dumined against were rending their bright beams under the hage canvas and giving beauty to the scene. The full moon had risen and mountain and lake were bathed in her silvery light. Never was a more delightful evening and the spacious accommodations of the Pavilion held out strong inducements to those who love to tread to the measure of sweet music. Before 10 c clock a vast multitude had assembled, who seemed to be determined to make up for the deficiences of the day. As near as I could judge there were present at the ball 1,200 or 1,500 ladies and gentlemen who were full of life and animation. The ledies were from all points of the compass and splendidly attired. Canada sent out her fine ladies who hesitated not to dance under the star spangled banner which was floating in the night breeze on the top of the Pavilion—Northern New York, too, furnished her quota. On the whole the ball was a most magnificent affair the whole the ball was a most magnificent affair and west off in a style to please all. Only think of 600 beautiful ladies assembled in the Pavilson of 600 beautiful ladies associated in the splendidly dressed, with glowing faces and sparking eyes, and all sweetened by the power of music. But I will not pursue the subject. The reader can imagine how such a scene would look. So much for the Railroad Jubilee and the Ball.

The next day, Wednesday, the Free Masons celebrated St John the Baptist, and a glorious time.

celebrated St John the Baptist, and a giorious time they had. The Brethren came from several States. A Procession was formed at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the pavilion, which was le't standing for the purpose. Soon the floored part of the pavilion was filled with men, women and children. There must have been present 4,000 persons, a goodly portion of whom were Free and Accepted Masons, who had come to the Green Mountain State where the acti Masonic fever once raged so terribly, to who had come to the Green Mountain State where the anti Masonic fever once raged so tarribly, to show the people that Masonry was not dead, but liveth in spite of all opposition. The Knight Templars of Boston and Delegations from many Lodgés were present. Mr. Sheppard of Boston gave the Address, and strongly defended the Brethren from the charge of murdering Morgan. The Address was well received. The Masons, with their clothing and jewelry, made a fine appearance. A body of liner workingmen I have seidom seen on any occasion. A large company—much larger than the occasion. A large company-much larger than the Railroad Jubilee furnished—sat down to dinner and enjoyed themselves with eating, toasts and speeches. Thus ended the two days celebrations.

Reform in the West-Land, Money, Banking. &c.-Crops, Spiritual Rappings, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Akron, Ohlo, Monday June 24. FRIEND GREELEY: Thinking that an account of myself since the adjournment of the National Industrial Congress might be pleasing to some reformers, and not entirely without interest to the general reader, I have commenced this correspondence. In company with friends Hine and Van Amringe, I have visited Kencaha, (Southport) and Milwankee, and attended enthusiastic land reform meetings in both places KENOSHA is a town of some five or six thousand inhabitants, pleasantly situated on Lake Michigan. It has a good system of Schools, and for a Western town of its size, has displayed a good degree of architectural taste, There are many zealous reformers here, and indeed they have a reform church, with constant services on the Sabbath, and good attendance. I did not learn their precise creed, if they have any, but not learn their precise creed, if they have any, but suppose their religion to be of a philosophic and homanitary cast. Last Sunday week, friends Hine, Chase and Van Amriage officiated there. Contrary to previous arrangements, the writer was persuaded to stop over Sabbath at Milwaukee, and delivered three discourses in the Universalist Church. There is a deep interest felt in this place on matters of general Reform. Milwaukee is the finest city I have seen west of Cleveland. It is well situated; has a good harbor, and has been hald out and hall to with some taste. The bricks laid out and built up with some taste. The bricks made here are different from anything I have ever seen; they have nothing of the reddish tinge, but are of a rich cream color-need no paint, and give to the heaviest structures a lightness of effect which is particularly pleasing. Milwaukee is likely to continue the commercial emporium of the ly to continue the commercial emporium of the State, as her citizens are bestirring themselves in earnest in respect to Internal Improvements, Railroads, &c.

Wisconsin pays a higher rate of interest than any other State in the Union, notwithstanding her repudiation of paper money. This must cripple her growth; at the same time it is an indication of her resources. The money they refuse their own citizens to make, is furnished them by neighboring States at most extortionate rates. Eastern capitalists have their agents here, and 25 or 30 per cent. is not unfrequently realized. Indeed, on small sums, running but a short time, five per cent. a month is no unusual charge, and even as high as

or 10 is often exacted. From this ruinous extortion there is only one method of relief—MUTUAL BANKING. Yet, when the writer introduced this subject to the attention of the Industrial Congress, the spirit of Wisconsin Democracy was immediately aroused: and it was only permitted to let the bare resolutions be printonly permitted to let the bare resolutions be principled with the proceedings, with the notice that they were laid on the table. Such horror have they of Banks and Paper Money! Well, no wonder—these have served the people of the West mean tricks enough; but they must learn to discriminate between the legitimate use and the abuse of a between the legitimate use and the abuse of a thing. An idea is entertained also, by some Reformers, that Land Limitation is destined to effect all needful Reform; whereas it can effect nothing of itself, only restore Man to his rightful and natural relation to the Soil, and open the way for all commercial, financial and bumanitary reforms. It is prohibitory merely, not constructive in its nature, and, although the all-important movement to be taken just now, it will not supersede the necessity of one progressive work. If the Freedom of the Public Lands and Land Limitation were enacted to day, the rates of interest would not diminish, but rather increase, since it would increase the facility of homeless persons to pay premium on what morather increase, since it would increase the facility of homeless persons to pay premium on what money they needed to build houses, make improvements, &c. Land Reform will give men opportunity to become their own employers, but only Commercial and Financial Reform will enable them to become their own agents of exchange. The Protective Union System of Commerce and the Mutual Banking System of Finance can above relieve the producer and the consumer from the enormous tax they now pay to Monopoly.

There is just now much competition between the "Upper Lake" boats and the Michigan Central Railroad. I should judge that both were doing a

Railroad. I should judge that both were doing a good business. People in a horry will of course take the railroad line. But at this season of the year, the trip around the Lakes is exceedingly pleasant. I had the good fortune to get on board the A. D. Parchin, Capt. Whittaker, which is a very fine, safe boat.

The Captain seemed to make it his study to render the passage agreeable to all. Many singless.

der the passage agreeable to all. Music, singing, lectures, &c. in which Land Reform came in for its share, tended to make the passengers acquainted and pleased with each other, and many qualitied and pleased with each other, and many were the regrets expressed when the time came for us to part. We were at Mackinac the shortest night of the year, and remained up to behold that ancient and unique place by monlight. As this is the 76th degree of north latitude, there was at this time scarce more than three hours between twilight and day dawn.

I left the boat at Cleveland and took stage for Akron on Saturday. Severe showers have done

much damage between these places. Some eight or ten bridges have been swapt away, and "the oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of so great an inundation at this season of the year. Vegetation is greatly improved since the showers, but much of the grain is past help, heading out and targing yellow at a hight of from a foot to eighten inches from the ground.

At this place I delivered three discourses on At this place I delivered three discourses on Sunday—one on Land Reform—to large as diences. Abron has suffered more from Land M-suppoit than most places of its size. The whole sownship, and and I know not how much more, was purchased originally for 121 cents an acre, by two men. But since Labor has built up a tewn here, hundreds of dollars per acre are asked for land that is just as wild as when first purchased. Thus the growing place is dwarfed and all avenues of Progress guarded with a jealous eye by the monopolizing power. ed with a jealous eye bothe monopolizing power. When will the world awake to a sense of this great

Since leaving New, York I have seen some new Since leaving New 100 R I have seen a contract and since lar manifestations of Spiritual Communication through Clairvoyance, Psychology, Mysterious Rappings, &c. But I must defer those to another communication.

Thins, respectfully, J. K. J.

The Valley of the Allegheay River.

SIR-As the New York and Eric Railroad will soon reach the Allegheny River, at or near Olean, I propose to draw attention to the importance of carrying a branch road down the valley of that river

Off the importance of Pittsburgh, with it com manding position, and its vast local resources, it is unnecessary to speak. These are well known. I wish rather to speak of the country between Olean and Pittsburgh-the Valley of the Allegheny.

to Pittsburgh.

River, for the first 50 miles of its course, flows in a north-east direction-the very opposite of the course it afterward takes, and that one of the principal heads of that river is about 50 miles n Pittsburgh than is the point at which the ra Pittsburch than is the point at which the railroad first strikes it. Of course the most direct natural route to Pittsburgh is up the river to the source of Potato Creek, one of the principal sources; then over or through dividing ridge to the principal head water of Clarion; thence down the Clarion to its junction with the Allegheny, some 75 or 80 miles above Pittsburgh. This route, having but one summit, is about 100 miles shorter than to follow the valley of the river, and traverses a country of immense natural resources, but now for the try of immense natural resources, but now for the most part destitute of an available thoroughfare. The abundance of iron ore, and the facility with which it can be manufactured, is probably the most

which it can be manufactured, is probably the most important feature of this valley; and probably in no part is iron more abundant and excellent in quality than in the valley of the Clarion. At present this branch of manufacture can only be prosecuted successfully on or near a navigable stream; and even on these it is subject to great loss and inconvenience, because it is only at short intervals, once or twice a year, that these streams are navigable; consequently, a flood in these streams produces a flood in the market.

The products of the lorest are of the most valuable kind in this valley, and, combined with the boundless water power afforded by numerous fine streams, would give profitable employment to a large population, were the means of travel and transportation afforded.

streams, would give a stream of travel and transportation afforded.

Much of the land on the route here indicated is good—better udapted to the culture of oats, grass and potatoes, than of wheat and corn.

The Allegheny is now navigated by steamboats for about three months in the Spring, and one or two in the Fall. During the Spring of the present year some eight or ten boats found constant employment. They ply from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 120 miles. Sometimes they run to Warren, 180 miles. The number of passengers a prices that would pay a railroad well frequently amounts to 300 per day. The number of passengers a prices that would pay a railroad well frequently amounts to 300 per day. This great travel—great for one isolated valley—is principally caused by the numerous furnaces and lumbering establishments now existing.

Bituminous coal exists in great abundance in this region as far up as the heads of Clarion. This alone is an important consideration.

Now, if these hasty remarks will serve to draw attention to this important subject my object will

attention to this important subject my object with be attained.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

The Great West-Soil, Climate, Fencing, Improvements, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Salem, lows, Wednesday, June 12, 1830.

DEAR FRIEND GREELEY: Although I have no assurance of the probable acceptance of my scrawls, it seems good to me to send another, hoping that it will aid some little in some way in relieving human suffering.

An important consideration relating to emigrants is the matter of health. The country through which I have passed is considered healthy by those who live there, but foreigners are more liable to sickness than those who are born in the country. Still, my opinion is, that even they, could they be induced to take a correct physiological course, could avoid pretty much all the sickness of the country. The land is mostly high and rolling, occasional "sloughs," but generally dry, and of the most fertile quality. We comm the soil in different places as we passed over it, to ascertain the quality of the subsoil, &c. On the eastern part of Grand Prairie, the soil is a rich vegetable deposit, mingled with a slight quantity of sand, rendering it very warm and light. The subsoil is of a stiff yellow clay, generally 2 feet under the surface.

As we went west, nearer the middle of the State, the soil was much the same, the only variation being a greater or less portion of sand. The clay in this portion contains a little more sand, which renders the land dryer, by permitting the water to pass through it.

After we crossed the Illinois River, the land was more rolling or broken, sometimes cut into deep ravines, and covered for 20 miles Westward with hazle bushes. This is military land, and there is much difficulty in getting titles, &c. which has kept the country back unaccountably. The corn, wheat and oats through this section were more flourish-ing than any we had passed. There is less sand in the soil, and more vegetable deposits; in the in the soil, and more vegetable deposits; in the subsoil there is also less sand, and in general it lies nearer the surface—say, from 6 to 18 inches. The water all through is hard, but cold and clear wherewater all through is hard, but cold and clear whereever wells are dug. Those who get water from
the "sloughs," or by sioking a well a few feet
deep, into which the slough water is drained, immediately have the ague, while those who dig
their wells on the highest elevation, get good clear
water, and almost as invariably escape; and should
they observe other physiological duties—food,
cleanliness, and build their houses thigh up from the
around. I have no doubt but the prairie constru ground, I have no doubt but the prairie country would be the most healthy country in the world, as

it is the most fertile.

In the vicinity of the Peoria they are building fences with sod, and it seems to bid fair to be of fences with soc, and it seems to bid fair to be of great service. The ordinary mode of digging with the spade, by cutting up the sod into small parcels, prevents its solidizing, and becoming strong. This machine cuts the turf from one to two feet deep and eighteen inches wide, lays it along on the fence without turning it over or breaking it. Three strips are laid on the bottom; then on these, two, side and side, up to five, six or sight.

Three strips are laid on the bottom; then on these, two, side and side, up to five, six or eight feet high; then one for the top a binder.

By sowing blue grass seed on this it soon becomes solid; and when designed to enclose stock, by topping it off with "stake and rider," it makes a fence that a wild buffalo cannot jump. Two men with five or six yoke of oxen make from 80 to 100 rods per diem. The cost to the farmer is 25 cents a rod.

It is admitted by all that it will stand eight years (and I see no reason why it should not, and even longer), and by that time the Oosage Orange can be reared in the channel whence the turf is taken, and thus a permanent fence is secured. The following Counties comprise the Military District mainly:
Adams, Brown, Bureau. Fulton, Hancock, Henry,
Krox, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler
and Warren.

Here is a great place for those who come single and want labor. A hundred thousand men could find employment within a few days' travel of the Illinois and Mississippi. But it is not the place for those to come who design to purchase or to make a permanent settlement. a permanent settlement.

Suppose 500,000 men were directed into the Wa-bash Valley, and from that on to the center portion

of Grand Prairie. In a few years, should they be

careful of health, they might have houses and farms of their own, under a good state of cultivation.—
The first few years will be hard, there is no doubt of that; but those now here, who are wealthy famers, began most of them with aothing. Some caised their crops on Uncle Sam's land, without ferces, then paid the penorious old gentleman for it, and now they are among the substantial ones who maintain him. And by the way, as long as the old man is a gentleman pauper, dependent on his children for support, he ought to give them of the millions of his untilled acres, where to raise the means of his maintenance.

means of his maintenance.

The Wabash Valley is accessible by the canal The Wabash Valley is accessible by the canal from the lakes. A good route for emigrants to scatter along would be as follows: From the lakes down the canal via Lafayette to Covington, thence to Danville, 13 miles; thence to Urbans, 35; Mt. Pleasant, 25; Le Roy, 10; Bloomington, 15; Peoria, 40. All along this route there is Congress land, and in many places within two and three miles of covered righer. The land is of the best quality, and The land is of the best quality, and is, as I have stated before, sand and vegetable de-composition. Improved farms can be had all along from Danville to the Mississippi for from \$4 to \$10

Obio and Indiana are timber States, Illinois a One and Indiana are times exacts, includes a prairie State, and low combines the two. It possesses the grandeur of Grand Prairie, with the beauties of a timber sprinkled country. It is higher and perhaps more level, but its ravines are deeper and drain off the water immediately. Its soil is not equal in fertility to the Grand Prairie-bas much less of the vegetable deposit, hence is more healthy. Of its beauty I dare not speak. It is a good place for laborers or for capitalists. But the land is mostly taken within 150 or 200 miles of

the land is mostly taken within 150 or 200 miles of the Mississippi, and in general ranges from \$5 to \$15. Nearly all the farms have timber connected sometimes it lies off three, four, six and eight miles. Remember, friend Greeley, these letters are only for thy special use and not for the public. If they should contain any information beneficial to the emigrant, my object will be accomplished—Communicating only such things as I have seen and known, it may aid some poor mortal to better his condition. The world is large enough to give homes to all the human family.

As ever, for God and Homestry, JOHN O. WATTLES.

Wisconsin - About Madison there have been copious rains which have improved the crops so that there is a prospect of their turning out a fair In Walworth Co. there has also been a

great improvement.

Michigan — Great improvement about Toledo owing to recent rain. Wheat, grass, and corn pro-

NORTH CAROLINA .- Between Newbern and Raleigh, and indeed in most if not all the S ate, the sorn was never more unpromising; without un-commonly fire weather the rest of the season the rop will be a very poor one.

### CLOTHING.

DRAPERS & TAILOAS In corters of Cloths, Cassi-meres, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c. 231 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, D. C. offer for inspection, an extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods, which will be made up to order at the proverbially moderate prices, which in view of our work has given the establishment a precedence as furnishing the economical, if not the lowest priced garments.

The ready made stock comprises cloth, cashmeret, meri-no, grass cloth, and linen sacks; De Orsay's dress and frock coats: cassimere, merino and drilling pantaloons, silk, satin, bombazine, marsetlles, linen and chally vests; dressing gowns, &c. which, with a selection of the choicest styles of fancy dress articles, consisting of cravats, hand-kerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, shirts, collars, bosoms, &c. we would commend to the attention of purchasers with an assurance of their superiority, in style and character, to most or the clothing offered in this market. We would refer in particular to the Pantaloons we are enabled to furnish, and solicit a call from the most fastidi-

The Army and Navy will find us well versed in their pe-culiar requirements, and prepared to supply the different grades of the service. MEN'S AND BOYN' CLOTHING.—The best place to get men's and boyn' clothing, ready made or made to order is at J. VANDERBILT'S, SI Futton, northwest corner of Gold at. Over 10,000 fastionable reads-unade garments; also 500 pieces of fastionable goods, which will be made to order in the latest style of fastion.

jezg 2meod\* JACOB VANDERBILT, SI Fulton at.

# DRY GOODS.

BROOKS'S PATENT 6-CORD Spool Thread.—
The subscribers have just received per steamer "Atlantic" an invoice of the above celebrated Threat, which in the important requisities of strengt, elasticity and evenness of texture, is superior to all oft, or productions now in use. We have mide arrangements for a constant supply, and will guarantee it in all respects as the best stricle of Sawing Cotton manufactured in the world. Dealers are invited to test its merits. For such by the case or dozen, by test its ments. For sale by the case or dozen, by test im\*c LEE, FENTON & PHELPS, 22 Cortland-st.

DLACK LACES.—PETER ROBERTS, 375 Broadway, has just received a large lot of Black Flourcing Large. Said: Superior Black Shawls at \$3, usually sold at \$20; Valencienne and Houston Gollars, from 1.50 and upwards; black long and short Mitts; figured Netts, &c. &c. je27.2w.

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—
Solo cases York Premiums, Wachusetts, Dover and American Mills superfine 36/237 Inch Shirtings. Also, extra-super 37 Inch Shirtings, for sale by mys NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

CTARK MILLS DRILLINGS. 500 packages brown, bleached, slate and blue, extra stout, and unequaled in perfection of manufacture. For alle by my6. NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-at.

FINE UNBLEACHED COTTONS—600 bales Finde Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hooksett, Medway, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st. CALIUO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lapping
Cand Sleve Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers' Blankets, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by
my11
C B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE PRINTS.—100 cases Adams's blue and white Band blue and orange Prints, for sale by C. B LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—150 bales Salisbury, Ea-Bgle, Mohawk Valley, and other styles, for sale low by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE AND CANARY PRINTS.—A new and superior article, fast colors, for sale by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

CREEN PRINTS.—50 cases green and black and green and blue at 6½ to 8 cents, for sale by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st. 3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.-150 cases fine

S to 5 cents, for sale by C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st. COLORED CAMBRICS. -12 cased ign and dark
assortments, from 41 to 6 cents, for sale by
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C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

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riced Shirtings, comprising a variety of styles, for [my6] NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-at. COUNTERPANES -30 cases superior American

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full assortment of
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PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS. TO PARTIES INTERESTED in new inventions, the subscriber offers his services in soliciting Letters Patent in this country and also in Great Britain, Fraces and other Continents States. Every information can be estatined of and advice afforded on all legal or scientific points connected with these subject by wife if

RUOFING METALS AND IRON HOUSES.

Sheet fron prepared for covering roofs by riveting in sections to suit. Also, a model representing the manner for completing it on the roof. The price is low, and persons wanting a fire proof roof will please call and examine for themself.

sons wanting a fire-proof roof will please call and examine for themselves.

Also, too houses of different sizes, manufactured with such simplicity that a house 15 by 20 feet can be erected in one day, the plates sinding together in grooves. The shove size has four sash windows and one door, and when packed in boxes for shipping will measure but 44 cold feet. The price all complete, 8100.

P. NAYLOR, 9 Stone-st. jed 3m

TO CANDLE MAKERS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the trade that they can be supplied with candle-monids for making stearine, sperm, afamantine and beliew candles, warranted to be of the very best quality and workmanship, at the lowest possible prices. References given to some of the first bourse in New York.

jel2 lm\* W. WEBB, cor Allen and Houston sts.

TO DEAF PERSONS.—The powers of Hearing reatored, and the various distressing noises and unpleas-ant discharges of the ears removed in a short time' without rak or pain, at Dr. LUTENER'S Ear Infrancy, 258 Broad-way, and 2; Warren-st. Open daily, except Sandays, from a until 3. Cot saltation fee, by letter or otherwise, \$1. Un-paid letters refused.

Paid letters refused.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—The autocritiers have for sale an assortment of superior English colored ink, put up in small canisiers. Also, extra-fine wood cut ink, from the same manufacturers.

B. HOE & CO.

jel9 1mD4W

29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALK—One second hand Adams Fower Free in good order, size of claim 25x27 Inches. COCOA SHELLS. - 29 bays, fresh, just received.

### FIRE WORKS.

FIRE WORKS. OF ALL KINDS WASRANTED. Also, Suckman Of ALL KINDS WASRANTED. Also, Suckman User's Fancy Fire Works Fire Crackers, Ac. for sale by Jeld Sw\* Carper of Chatham.

jel4 Sw cover of Chatham.

THE WORKS: FIREWORKS::-P. L. VUETEE offers for sale, at 16 Cantlann-a, corner of Oranga
a full-assortment of Fireworks, consisting of new and artihant designs for exhibition, among which are Kaleides
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Suns, Jeweiled Crossess, Gallopade of Serpents, Conceibased Wheels, Cuprices, Large Rockets, Roman Candida
and illuminations of crisson, yellow, green and blue free,
Together with smaller works for the trade, comprising
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THE MOST EXTENSIVE, brillians and magnificent
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THE UNDERSIGNED have for sale a superior and complete assortment of Fireworks; also H. J. S. Hall's celebrated colored works. City and country dealers will find this a superior stock to select from. Military and Civia Associations can be supplied, with the above articles, were Associations can be supplied with the above articles, we ranked, and on the most reasonable terms, by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 200 Washington-st. jel0 22tDk3:W\*

FAREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, 188
Front at two doors south of Follon-at—a complete assortiment of Fireworks are now offered for saie, consisting of the following:
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NOTICE—Worthy of the attention of Dock-builders and Contractors. Propositions will be made for building from 2.50 to 3.00 feet of Docks, and filling in from 16 to 20 acres of ground. On application, information will be given to such as may be willing to make contracts for the same, by the undersigned, at his Office, 30 State-st. Albany, jel3.3w.

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